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Currency Spiral Continues

Nanking, Dec. 20.
Uncertainty, lack of confidence and wild speculation caused a new record black market involving Chinese National currency and American dollars today.
The process of the upward spiral appears almost without ceiling.
Black market or street exchange rates that swayed thousands of Nanking citizens to fidgety exchange booths today, fetched another high bargain of 6,600 Chinese dollars to one greenback.
Informed quarters hinted the riotous swing in the rate was caused mainly by the unfounded rumours—which have been already denied by the Minister of Information, Peng Hsuehpei—of the imminent launching by the Government of a new Sun Currency.—Reuter.

BY THE GRACE OF WHO?

Madrid, Dec. 20.
Generalissimo Franco yesterday approved a law requiring new five, 10 and 25 peseta silver coins to carry his portrait and an inscription "Francisco Franco, Caudillo of Spain by the Grace of God."—Associated Press.

Adventurer In Dock With Mistress

Paris, Dec. 19.
Described as an "international adventurer," Alain de Bernardi de Segoyer, 30, was charged before the Paris Court of Justice today with strangling his beautiful 25-year-old wife, Jeanne, in 1944.
With him in the dock stood his former servant and alleged mistress, Irene Lebeau, aged 23, accused of aiding and abetting him.

De Segoyer, alleged to have worked for the Gestapo during the German occupation, was in prison on charges of collaboration when his wife's body was found buried in a ditch after the alleged confession of Lebeau.
The prosecution accused him of being the author of a long list of crimes and embezzlements for which he served prison terms throughout Europe. It was stated that he escaped prison once by feigning insanity and was in an asylum for six years.
The prosecution stated that Segoyer had been examined by psychiatrists who had testified that he was mentally sound.

Battle At Premier's House

Tokyo, Dec. 20.
Metropolitan police said today that ten Korean leaders were arrested after a 35-minute battle at the Prime Minister's official residence in which six police were seriously injured.
The police said that fragmentary reports did not say whether any Koreans were injured in the battle, which began when about 2,000 Koreans clashed with some 30 police.
Korean leaders said previously five or six of their countrymen were injured in a melee which began shortly after 2 p.m.

The 10 Korean leaders who had gone into the official residence to present demands to "guarantee Korean livelihood" were arrested at 5 p.m. Some of their followers still remained around the Premier's residence and another crowd gathered at the Imperial plaza about a mile away where a mass rally had been held earlier.

The battle at the Premier's residence ended after ten American military police arrived on the scene and ordered the Koreans from the compound, said the Japanese police.—Associated Press.

GOERING'S TRINKETS

Frankfurt, Dec. 19.
Jewellery worth about \$7,000 found on Hermann Goering when he was arrested in 1945 has been handed to the Central Office of the Reichsbank in Munich and placed under Military Government control.
Among the articles handed over were a diamond ring worth about \$2,500; a large emerald ring worth about \$2,500; a ruby ring worth about \$2,000; a small ruby ring worth about \$400; a field-marshal's badge worth \$400 and several decorations.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE FOR BURMA

Mr. Attlee's Statement In Commons

Farmers To Be Regulated

London, Dec. 20.
The Labour Government asked today for a revolutionary Farm Bill under which a farmer could be ousted from his land for ignoring "scientific" advice.
The Bill, representing the first major governmental attempt at peacetime regulation of agriculture since repeal a century ago of the Corn Laws, calls for "subsidies, pegged minimum prices and guaranteed markets even if the Government has to buy some of the produce."

It aims at stabilising agriculture by eliminating much uncertainty from the farmers' plans.
It was introduced in the Commons on Wednesday and the Government on Thursday issued a White Paper explaining the broad powers it proposes to assume for the Bill's enforcement.—Associated Press.

Scathing Attack By Churchill

London, Dec. 20.
Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons today that the first step toward giving Burma independence "within or without the Commonwealth" would be taken shortly by inviting a representative group of Burmese leaders to London to discuss Burma self-government.
Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, immediately objected to what he termed the Government's "extraordinary haste" to get out of Burma after the enormous sacrifices of British and Indian blood to liberate the country from the Japanese.

He was ruled out of order a few minutes after beginning his speech.

Mr. Attlee told the House that India was further ahead on the road to independence than Burma because the Japanese occupation had "complicated" the freedom plan and the Burmese had emerged from the war in a "condition of great chaos and without any set Government."

He said it was the British Government's desire that the Burmese people "attain their self-Government by the quickest and most convenient path possible."

"We do not desire to retain within the Commonwealth and Empire any unwilling peoples," Mr. Attlee continued. "It is for the people of Burma to decide their own future and we are certain that it will be to their own interest as it will be ours if they decide to remain within the Commonwealth and we sincerely hope they will arrive at such a decision."

New Constitution

Mr. Attlee said it would not be possible to enact a new interim constitution as in India and suggested that the old constitution be continued for a while, and promised the London talks with the leaders would take up any "difficulties" that the Burmese feel still exist in regard to the old constitution.

"We consider that a new constitution for Burma should be settled by nationals of Burma and we believe that arrangements to this end can be made as a result of the forthcoming election without the necessity for holding fresh elections for a Constituent Assembly..." Mr. Attlee said.

When Mr. Attlee concluded his statement, Mr. Churchill bounced up to object.

"The administration of the Labour Government is distinguished... for a steady and remorseless process of divesting ourselves of what has been gained by so many generations of toil and sacrifice. In the case of Burma it is hardly a year since by su-

perb exertion of the 14th Army and enormous sacrifices in life and treasure—the sacrifices of British and Indian blood—that the Japanese were forced to surrender or were destroyed or driven out and the country was liberated."

Mr. Churchill, red-faced and worked up, then launched into an attack on the Labour Government's mistakes in India when Clifton Brown, the Speaker, interrupted by reminding him there was no motion before the House and, therefore, he was out of order.

Mr. Churchill sat down after a short exchange with the Speaker and after the House leader, Mr. Herbert Morrison, reminded him that he could bring up the matter again in a few minutes when adjournment of the House was moved.

Mr. Churchill took off his spectacles and regained his breath while waiting for Mr. Morrison to move the adjournment.

Then he shot up again and addressed the House. "I was proposing today to embark upon a formal full dress debate upon the abandonment of Burma..."

What I was intending to do was to mark for information of the country at large the significance of the statement made by the Prime Minister which he rattled off so quickly and so smoothly as if it was an ordinary matter of routine and that it should be realised what a very important and now made and what its consequences will be..."

Mr. Churchill was calmer now and spoke slowly, carefully picking his words and jabbing his fingers for emphasis.

"Burma we have held since 1885 and I have always followed its affairs with attention because it was my father who was the minister responsible for the annexation of Burma."
Mr. Churchill said he objected to the "evil process" used in India being extended to Burma.—United Press.

Miracle Mid-Air Escape

Washington, Dec. 20.
In an unprecedented accident in commercial aviation, two Miami-bound planes, carrying 80 persons, collided in midair in the darkness, last night over Aberdeen, Maryland, but both ships landed safely and no one was injured.

One was a four-engined DC-4 of the Eastern Airlines with 53 passengers bound for Christmas holidays in Florida and four crew members.

The other was a twin-engined Universal Airlines charter plane with 22 passengers, mostly bound for Puerto Rico, and four crew members.

The smaller plane's cockpit and windshield caved in above the heads of the pilots, destroying the radio but they coiled landed at nearby Aberdeen Army field. The big plane's tail was shattered but it landed safely at the Washington National Airport.

All the passengers of both planes took substitute ships and continued the flights. One passenger going to Miami presented the crew with \$500 for their skillful handling of the ship and invited all other passengers to a "survivors' party" at the Miami Night Club as soon as the plane arrives.—United Press.

London, Dec. 19.
It was announced in the House of Commons today that a delegation of deputies from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had accepted an invitation extended by both Houses of Parliament to visit Britain and expected to arrive at the end of February.—United Press.

Planned Nazi Putsch In Switzerland

Zurich, Dec. 19.
Secret documents said to have been taken from Nazi archives were produced today by the prosecution at the resumed hearing of the treason charge against Josef Barwirsch, 47-year-old Austrian-born Swiss lawyer, alleged to have plotted the incorporation of Switzerland in Nazi Germany.

Barwirsch, who is being tried by the Federal Court at Chur, eastern Switzerland, is also accused of espionage and conspiracy against the independence of the Swiss State. He is alleged to

have planned a Nazi putsch in Switzerland in 1941, as a result of which the German-speaking part of the country would have become a German province.

He is said to have been one of the most trusted lieutenants of the Nazis in Switzerland.

Prosecution counsel produced documents found by the American army near Salzburg, Austria, in the archives of Arthur Seyss-Inquart (former Nazi Commissioner for The Netherlands, one of those sentenced to death by the Nuremberg tribunal) and handed over to the Swiss police.

The prosecution alleged that the accused dictated the documents to Seyss-Inquart's secretary, who typed them in large type, "especially designed for Hitler, who refused to wear glasses although his eyesight was bad."

Barwirsch denied authorship of the documents.

Dr. Ernst Hoffmann, of Vienna, a high SS officer now awaiting trial in Germany as a war criminal, gave evidence that the accused said he dictated the documents in two or three volumes, estimating they would take two years.

Earlier this year Churchill said it was unlikely that he would allow his memoirs to be published during his lifetime.

There have been reports that he has begun writing them.—Associated Press.

rights with great care. He submitted that the matter should go before the Committee.

The Speaker then ruled that a prima facie case had been made out.

A motion by Mr. Morrison that the matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges, was agreed to. The Speaker indicated that the Journalist concerned would be released.—Reuter.

REAR-ADMIRAL CARRIERS

London, Dec. 19.
Rear-Admiral G. E. Cressy has been appointed Rear-Admiral Aircraft Carrier and Air Stations, British Pacific Fleet and East Indies, from February, 1947.
Rear-Admiral Cressy, who will succeed Rear-Admiral A. R. M. Bridge, was more than any other man responsible for the detailed naval operational planning for the invasion of north-western Europe in 1944.—Reuter.

Battle In Hanoi

Singapore, Dec. 20.
An Associated Press dispatch from Hanoi, Indochina, delayed in transmission, said Viet Nam forces opened heavy firing throughout Hanoi last night, five minutes after the city had been plunged into darkness by suspension of the electric power service.
In a brief dispatch filed shortly after the shooting started, Associated Press Correspondent Michel Moutachen said "the Viet-Namense began shooting everywhere with field guns, mortars and machine guns."

He said immediate French counter-action was expected. The dispatch promised "more later" but further details were delayed.

In the dispatch filed last evening Moutachen said 30,000 armed Viet Namense were concentrated around Hanoi.

Meanwhile Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner for Indo-China left Paris by plane today to resume his duties in the Far East.—Associated Press.

FORCED LANDING

Athens, Dec. 19.
A reconnaissance plane, said to be of Russian make, was forced landing today on a strip in the Heraklio Sidiromastiri area, near the Greek Bulgarian border.
The two members of the crew were escorted to Serres, in central Macedonia. They stated that they had lost their direction and had been obliged to make a forced landing.—Reuter.

PRIVATE LIFE OF HITLER

Frankfurt, Dec. 20.
Intimate new details of the life of Adolf Hitler and his sweetheart, Eva Braun, have been uncovered by the United States Army by the seizure of 31 reels of moving films of the couple at play, it was revealed yesterday.
Showing in glittering technicolor hitherto unrecorded scenes of gay parties at Berchtesgaden and bathing in the nude under mountain waterfalls, the films were dug from a secret hiding place in the Bavarian mountains "several months ago," United States army intelligence officers disclosed.

Taken between 1939 and 1941 while the world was at war and long before the couple's eleventh-hour marriage in Berlin's ruins, the films were described as the personal property of the German Fuehrer and his bride.

Intelligence officers said the films had been used in the search for wanted Nazis and the positive identification of hundreds of members of Hitler's entourage and the summer-time guests at the Fuehrer's alpine eagle's nest. Carefully catalogued and arranged in time sequence, the films were shown yesterday for the first time to General Joseph T. McNarney, United States Army commander in Europe. News correspondents saw three selected reels from the collection yesterday.

Candid Shots
The candid shots were taken mostly by Hendrich—Hoffman, Hitler's own photographer, who now faces trial by his own countrymen before a de-Nazification court—and his aides.

Officers said that the entire collection takes 104 hours to show. In the famous, now destroyed Berghof at Berchtesgaden, shots of Hitler show him gazing out over the sunlit Bavarian peaks, raving at Himmler, Ribbentrop, and Goering, dancing a jig or angrily waving a huge magnifying glass while studying a map of the war fronts.

Intelligence officers said the revealing shots, around the Fuehrer's mouth, the constant movement of his knees, and his tender handling of the children of high Nazi Party members, had made a substantial contribution to studies of Hitler's character.

Beautiful Woman
The films show frequent scenes of Hitler with Eva Braun, talking calmly to her or laughing with her.

"The shots of Eva alone show her to be a really beautiful woman," one intelligence officer commented.

The films show Eva dressed in a blue polka-dot skirt, white blouse, and red velvet vest, with long golden hair falling over her forehead. She is dancing, talking, playing with kittens or children or at the beaches of the Starnberger See, the Chiem See, and the Wolfgang See in virtually every shot.

Nude Bathing
The films show Hitler's favourite in at least six gaily coloured bathing suits, diving, surfing, doing gymnastics or climbing trees.

More sequences show her trim legs, her firm muscles and well-acquainted body, while in one sequence with the closest members of the Braun family, her sister, Grete Feglein, bathes in the nude under a mountain waterfall.—Associated Press.

Visas To Be Abolished
London, Dec. 19.
France has now accepted the British draft agreement to abolish visas between the two countries, which has been under negotiation in London during the past few weeks.

The French reply has been passed to the Foreign Office, and it is reliably believed that an agreement will be signed within very few days.

The agreement, it is understood, will cover all holders of French and British passports, but separate discussions will be undertaken between France and the British Dominions.—Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES
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London, Dec. 20.
The Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret attended the marriage today of the Countess of Errol and Captain Moncreiffe of St. Margaret's, Westminster.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER
The intense anticyclonic pressure over China, Japan and the neighbouring seas. Pressure is low in the extreme SE of the S China Sea.

Today's Forecast: Moderate ENE winds, weak, cloudy. Light rain or drizzle at first, but improving.

Yesterday's weather: Maximum: 83 deg. F. Minimum: 66 deg. F. Max. Rel. Humidity: 67 per cent. Sunshine: Nil. Rainfall: 0.355 inches.

Canberra, Dec. 19.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, announced today that an aircraft carrier would soon leave for the Antarctic on a reconnaissance cruise to locate an ice-free base for future explorations.—United Press.

Europe Hit By Cold Wave

London, Dec. 20.
All Europe was gripped today in the first cold wave of an exceptionally severe winter with conditions unfavourable due to slow recovery from the war's destruction of mines and transport utilities.

Coal shortages and reduced rations, chiefly due to the American shipping strike, rendered prospects for Christmas bleak.

Sub-freezing temperatures in the Netherlands, Belgium and France and cross Central Europe to the Danube were rendered more unbearable, because of the comparatively low caloric content of the food rations which prevents the "generation" of enough body heat to withstand the temperature comfortably.

Even neutral Switzerland is shivering though the coal situation is good enough there to insure warm homes during the holidays.

Germany and Austria suffer most because of no domestic coal and many homes, which have not been repaired, are open siveleto to the winter.

France has no electricity two days a week and coal stocks are so slim that Parisians dress in ski-clothes for warmth.

Only Britain's Christmas will be anything near prewar standards and the Ministry of Food has allotted an extra Christmas "food bonus" of fresh fruits and sweets. It is a white Christmas for the British countryside up to the London suburbs.—United Press.

Got There In Time

London, Dec. 20.
The first of 200,000 frozen turkeys brought in a race against time from Argentina to England by the liner Highland Monarch were unloaded at Victoria Dock by stevedores willing to work unlimited hours to get the fowls ashore for Christmas dinners.

The Highland Monarch steamed at about the normal speed for three weeks, fighting gales, fog and heavy seas on the request of the Food Ministry to spare no effort to reach London in time to distribute the cargo before Christmas.

The Captain of the 14,000-ton ship said good weather in the For-see Channel "made possible our arrival with all these dinners."—United Press.

Hector Lee Gets Four Years

Convicted on four of the six charges laid against him under the 1940 Defence Regulations for collaborating with the Japanese, 35-year-old South American born Chinese, Hector Lee, alias Li Yick-dor, was sentenced to four years' hard labour by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The trial lasted five days after hearing the evidence of 14 Crown witnesses and nine others for the defence. Yesterday's hearing was completely occupied by the addresses of both Crown and Defence Counsel and by His Lordship's summing up.

Being a member of the Tokko Section of the Japanese General Staff, Lee was alleged to have assisted the Japanese in investigating William Chang, an ex-B.A.A.G. agent, in arresting and interrogating two other suspected Allied agents and in conducting mopping up operations against Chinese guerrillas in the New Territories.

Lee was acquitted on two charges of arresting Henrique Lee and interrogating two suspected Chinese guerrillas.

The jury retired for 30 minutes to reach their decision. In a plea for mitigation, Mr. B. Bernachi, defending, requested His Lordship to take into consideration the fact that Lee had been in custody for nearly 16 months, that none of the charges had alleged torture and that Lee had rendered assistance to two persons, the evidence of which had been accepted by the Court.

Leaving the dock for the cells

TOKUNAGA DID HIMSELF WELL, WITNESS SAYS

In the course of his evidence at yesterday's war crimes trial of Colonel Tokunaga and four other POW camp officers, Matsuda Kichi, a prosecution witness, said that the proprietor of the Kowloon Dispensary, Nathan Road, supplied medicine at reduced rates when he knew that it was required for POWs.

Matsuda also gave evidence as to the well-stocked larder he saw at Tokunaga's house and said that he was sure that POW rations and Red Cross parcels were used to support Tokunaga's mistress and family.

Continuing his testimony, Matsuda Kichi said that in March 1943 a British naval officer who was beaten up had his ear drums broken. Representations made to Lieut. Tanaka, who was the Camp Commandant, were ignored. A few days afterwards, Major Kerr, who was 60 years of age, was struck by the guards. In spite of representations which were made by Major-General Maltby, there was no change in the attitude of the Japanese towards POWs.

In or about February or March 1943, Matsuda said he was informed by Major Simpson and Lieut. Col. Shackleton that Lieut. Austin was suffering from a perforated stomach. He was told by the two medical officers that Lieut. Austin's case was very serious and that an operation must be performed within two hours. The POW medical officers wished to have Lieut. Austin removed to Bowen Road Hospital or to the Japanese Military Hospital, which was about 500 yards from the Camp.

Matsuda said that he approached Dr. Saito to have Lieut. Austin taken to Bowen Road Hospital or the Japanese Military Hospital. Dr. Saito was not listening to the pleas. He was in a temper and said "It can't be done."

The operation had to be carried out at the Indian Military Hospital and proved successful.

below, Lee smiled at his wife who turned her head away and cried.

Mr. A.J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, prosecuted.

CHINA VISA TO GO

Shanghai, Dec. 20. The Foreign Affairs Section of Police Headquarters disclosed today that the island visa will, shortly, be abolished, the Shanghai Evening Post stated.

A spokesman of this section said, however, the necessity for an exit visa would be retained as part of the system being used in all parts of the world.—Reuter.

Gesture By Chemist

The operation theatres in Camp were makeshift affairs. After the operation on Lieut. Austin had been performed, the POW doctors suggested that the patient be allowed to stay in the Indian Military Hospital, as it would be dangerous to move him.

Matsuda said that he sent the medical order to obtain Saito's permission, but this was refused and the patient was taken back to Camp.

The POW Medical Officers submitted lists to Tanaka and Saito setting forth their requirements of medical supplies, but no medicine was ever supplied.

At this point, Matsuda commenced to mention something which other witnesses had said, but was stopped by Major Pudicombe.

Replying to Mr. Fujita for the defence, Matsuda said he was not in Court when the other witnesses were giving evidence, but had read their evidence in the newspapers.

Resuming his testimony, Matsuda said that medicines were obtained for POWs from the Kowloon Dispensary in Nathan Road. The proprietor of this Dispensary supplied medicine at reduced prices when he knew it was required for POWs. Matsuda told the Court that he attended at the Dispensary to buy medicines.

During 1943, POWs were supplied with fish two or three times a week, but the fish was mostly rotten. Representations were made to Tanaka by the POW ration officer, but nothing was done.

Matsuda said he was messing with others at the POW Headquarters. The fish supplied to this mess was quite alright.

Always Short

Although there were about 527 POWs in Camp, the quantity of fish supplied was only sufficient for 160 men, sometimes only 100. When the POW Ration Officers weighed the fish as it came in, they always discovered shortages but representations made to Tanaka were of no avail.

The POWs never grumbled about rice, as they did not eat much, but there were complaints against the bad quality of vegetables supplied.

Between November 1942 and August 1943, Matsuda said he never saw any meat in Camp. At the Fort Street Headquarters, they had meat two or three times a week.

Three consignments of Red Cross parcels were received. The first came in towards the end of 1942, the second about the beginning of 1943 and the last in 1945.

A lot of Red Cross parcels were stolen and sold in a shop in Nathan Road. The only place where Red Cross parcels being sold in the shop comprised foodstuffs.

Matsuda said that POWs never traded food, because they were short of food. They did trade clothing and other stuff in order to obtain more food.

In June 1943, Matsuda said that he went with Mr. George White of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., to Tokunaga's house at Kadoorie Avenue to repair an electric refrigerator.

Parcels Stacked

Tokunaga was not in, but his mistress was present. Matsuda said that she took him round the house and asked him how he liked it. In the kitchen locker, which was used for storing lumber, there were stacks of Red Cross parcels. These parcels were for Tokunaga's private use. Tokunaga kept a mistress and her large family for three years and six months. Neither the Japanese Government nor the Japanese Army would pay for their upkeep. Matsuda said that he was sure POW rations and Red Cross parcels went to support them. Tokunaga's salary was only 617 Yen a month. With that small sum, Tokunaga could not keep them.

The Japanese ration sergeant told witness that five lbs. of good quality fish were required by Tokunaga each day and the price was five to six times more than ordinary fish. It was due to this

that shortages occurred in the fish issued to POWs.

Matsuda said that when he and Mr. George White opened the refrigerator at Tokunaga's house, they found inside a large stock of fish, pork and other things never seen anywhere else.

Matsuda said that communication between Shamshuipo Camp and Argyle Street, Camp was carried on by means of Chinese truck drivers. About the end of July 1943, he was rang up by Tanaka, who asked him to bring Lieut. Haddock, H.K.R.N.V.R. to 167 Argyle Street, which was the residence of Tanaka. This request was complied with.

Matsuda said that he was later asked to bring Pte. Prata, H.K.V.D.C. and this was done. On his return with Prata, he saw Lieut. Haddock sitting on a cottee. Lieut. Haddock's hair was disarranged and he was holding his head in his hands. Capt. Yukel was stripped to the waist and labouring Lieut. Haddock, who was screaming out: "Please don't hit my back."

Heard Screams

Tanaka knew that Haddock had been in hospital about a week previously and was still under the care of the doctor. Matsuda said that he pointed out that Lieut. Haddock was a sick man and asked that the beating be stopped. Tanaka bawled at him and told him to take Prata to the back room.

On the way to this room, Matsuda said that he saw a Royal Air Force Officer lying on the floor of the dining room in a pool of water. A bucket was standing nearby. Matsuda said he saw two Germanes and Stoddin in the dining room. He then took Prata upstairs, where he saw two or three Germane interpreters, as well as two or three British POWs eating bread and corned beef. Matsuda said that after telling Prata to join the party and have something to eat, he went downstairs quickly. As he reached the gate, he heard screams coming from the front room. The person screaming was Lieut. Haddock.

The next day, Tanaka took Colonel Newman away in a lorry. Matsuda said he had never seen Colonel Newman since.

Cross-examined, Matsuda said that he knew medicines supplied by the Kowloon Dispensary were cheap because he had made enquiries elsewhere. The total amount of medicines purchased by him cost approximately 2,000 Yen.

The fish which could not be eaten was taken out and buried. Matsuda said that he did not know the living expenditure of Tokunaga, but agreed that Tokunaga received a bonus twice a year. Matsuda also said that he did not know if Tokunaga or the

family with whom he, Tokunaga, lived had any personal property.

Stanley Incident

Matsuda admitted that while interrogated at Stanley, he attempted to strike Tanaka, but was stopped by the Investigating Officer. Matsuda said that he became a naturalized British subject on March 5, 1936, but did not know his present status.

Matsuda said that he was celebrating the anniversary of his arrival in Hong Kong on May 12, 1943, with Matsudo, Hasegawa, Ithouye and his wife when Tanaka came in. They were drinking at the time and Tanaka was asked to join the party. The topic of conversation changed and Matsuda said that he told Tanaka it was a shame that young boys should beat up an old man like Major Kerr and that they should be punished. Tanaka turned round and said that he had insulted him. Matsuda said that he was then beaten up by Tanaka.

Concerning the incident at Stanley, Matsuda said that he was being interrogated by Capt. Collison when Tanaka came in. He lost his temper at the sight of Tanaka and attempted to strike him, but was prevented from doing so by Capt. Collison.

Leung Lui of Gilman & Co., said that he was employed by Tokunaga as a motor car driver.

Tokunaga was living at N. 35 Kadoorie Avenue and also at No. 108 Waterloo Road. Leung said that he had seen British foodstuffs being taken out of Red Cross parcels by Tokunaga and sometimes by Japanese soldiers.

The tinned foodstuff were opened by amahs and Leung said that he also assisted in opening them. The contents were served to guests.

Took Tins

Sometimes Tokunaga would take away tins of foodstuff and present them to his friends. Small Red Cross parcels were brought to Tokunaga's house in his own private car, but large parcels were brought by lorries.

Mak Kee Shing said that he was working as a boy at POW Headquarters, Fortar Street. In July or August 1942, Leung said that four POWs were brought to Fortar Street, by Japanese soldiers. He saw them standing in the sitting room. Sanamori, Tanaka, Wada, Saito and Nilimori were also present. Two of the POWs were wearing white shirts and two khaki shirts. They all wore shorts and their clothing was stained with blood and mud. Their hands were tied behind their backs. One of them had golden hair and a scar above his left eyebrow.

Nilimori was interrogating them and when they did not answer him, he struck them with a baseball bat. At that time, Tokunaga was sitting behind Nilimori. The interrogation continued for an hour, after which the four POWs were taken downstairs and driven away in a lorry.

Mak said that he later learned from SM Hiyashi that the four POWs were Canadian soldiers who had escaped.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

GRAIN DESTROYED

Minneapolis, Dec. 19. Nearly three million bushels of grain were destroyed by fire at a grain storehouse here today. Flames shot up to over fifty metres.

At current market prices, the loss is expected to total over three million dollars.—Reuter.

MISSION ARRIVES

London, Dec. 19. Flares were fired from snow-covered Northolt Airport in London today as a Lancaster plane brought back to the United Kingdom the Trade Mission from China.

The leader of the Mission, Sir Leslie Bayes, said that the Mission had travelled 30,000 miles in two and a half months. They hoped to have a report ready by March.—Reuter.

Constable Refused Amputation

A Chinese police constable's refusal to have a gangrenous arm amputated may result in his death unless steps are taken immediately to carry out the operation, Chief Inspector Charles Mottram told the Magistrate at Kowloon Court yesterday when committal proceedings commenced before Mr. W. H. Latimer against Ng Shui, charged with having caused grievous bodily harm to Chan Kam-tung, police constable, with intent to maim.

It is alleged that accused slashed at the constable's arm with a fruit knife after a quarrel over a mahjongg debt in Shanghai Street on Oct. 12.

Insp. Mottram told the Court that the complainant in the case would not be able to give evidence as he was at present at home in Reclamation Street with a gangrenous arm that has already begun to disintegrate. Immediately after the incident he was taken to Kowloon Hospital where the medical personnel advised immediate amputation.

Complainant had refused and left the hospital against medical advice. Since then he was having his arm treated at home by a Chinese herbalist. The arm was rapidly disintegrating and only immediate amputation would give him a chance of survival.

The first witness called, was Yu Kau-yu, interpreter at Yau-mati Police Station, who testified to accused's statement in answer to the charge. Accused had said: "He and I started a fight over a mahjongg affair. I was defeated by him. I then picked up a fruit knife to defend myself. I did not know he was a policeman. If I knew I would not have resisted him." Suen Kan, folk at the Nga Lok Mahjongg School, 638, Shanghai Street, said that he had witnessed the fight on the afternoon of Oct. 12. He saw accused lunge a kick at another man and then fall over backwards. Accused then picked up a fruit knife and chased after the man, slashing away at his arm.

After a number of other witnesses, the case was formally remanded a week pending complainant's being able to give evidence.

MAILS FOR HONG KONG

A report appeared in the press (not the "China Mail") on Friday, said a B.O.A.C. spokesman, that air mail, 16 days late, was expected to arrive in Hong Kong to-day. This report, he said, could not apply to mail brought here by B.O.A.C.

He said that although a certain amount of mail was held up last week, this arrived by B.O.A.C. on Thursday, and the next mail flying-boat from England is scheduled to arrive to-day. Its arrival would bring Hong Kong air mail through B.O.A.C. completely up to date.

Incidentally, the flying-boat from the United Kingdom could not arrive on Friday on schedule, but it will land in Hong Kong to-day.

WEDDINGS AT REGISTRY

Mr. Ian Philip, H.K. Government civil servant, and Mrs. Adelheid Ethel Zimmermann, of No. 9, Babington Path, were married at the Registry, Supreme Court yesterday.

Miss Annie Cassimbury, of No. 8, Sharp Street, became the bride of Mr. Sidney Frank Ramsey, of the Harbour Office, at the Registry yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Hall, Deputy Registrar, officiated.

To-morrow's programme for the usual Sunday concert at the Catholic Centre, King's Building, will include the following items:—Fingals' Cave (Mendelssohn); Thirty-two Variations for the Piano (Beethoven); Classical Symphony (Prokofiev); Patriarchal Ballad Suite (Stravinsky); and a selection of Christmas carols.

Dispensaries On Price Charges

The manager of the Kwong Wah Drugs and Provision Store, No. 49, Bonham Strand East, was fined \$1,000 or a month's closure by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central Magistracy yesterday, for the sale of a bottle of 100 tablets of Bayer's Aspirin at \$5.00, being \$1.40 in excess of the Government controlled price.

Defendants had a previous conviction for overcharging a few months ago.

In cases against the China Dispensary and Yick Kwan Dispensary, for selling sanitary napkins above the controlled price, Mr. H. Looby pleaded guilty on behalf of the defence, stating that they were misled by the Chinese translation of the Government Gazette.

A conviction was registered against the defendants.

The World Drug Store, No. 160, Des Voeux Road Central and the Eurasia Medicine Company, No. 166, Des Voeux Road Central, who were summoned for a similar offence, pleaded guilty through Mr. Y. K. Kim and were also convicted without a fine.

Other cases were: Chan Yung-wei, of the Sun Sing Book Store, No. 22, Des Voeux Road Central, fined \$150 for the sale of a copy of "Invisible Detective" magazine, at \$1 (60c); Weng Ping, of the Han Po Magazine Store, No. 7, Des Voeux Road Central, fined \$100 for selling a copy of "Liberty" magazine for 60c; (55c); Tan Chak, of the Yee Loong Store, No. 506, Queen's Road West, fined \$150 for selling a tin of evaporated milk at \$1 (50c); Second conviction against the defendant.

Chui Eze of the Tung Fat Store, 58, Queen's Road East, fined \$10 for the sale of a tin of sweetened condensed milk at \$2.10 (50c); Sun Ching Store, No. 60, Des Voeux Road Central, fined \$200 for the sale of a tin of evaporated milk at \$1.20 (50c); Lam Hing Kee, Peel Street, fined \$250 or to close the store for a fortnight for the sale of two oranges at \$1 (40c); Ma Yuen Shop, No. 144, Connaught Road Central, which had a previous conviction, fined \$500 for selling two oranges at \$1.40 (40c, each); Cheung Kwai, of the Ah Kwai Store, 121, Johnston Road, fined \$125 for the sale of a tin of condensed milk at \$1.50 (50c); a bottle of Brylcreem for \$4.40 (\$3.00); Lee King of the To Sung Tin Store, 42A, Main Street, Shanghai, fined \$120 for the sale of a tin of condensed milk at \$1.80 (50c); Ngan Bai, of the Lee Hing Kee Store, 72, Queen's Road East, fined \$10 for the sale of a tin of condensed milk at \$1.80 (50c); Cheung Tung-sing, of the Cheung Sing Store, No. 67, Island Road, Aberdeen, fined \$20 for the sale of a tin of condensed milk at \$1.70 (50c); Lo Chong Kuen of the Tin Yee Lan Restaurant, No. 170, Main Street, Shanghai, fined \$25 for selling a bottle of beer at \$1.70 (50c); Mok Sai of the Hip Sun Store, No. 121, Main Street, Aberdeen, fined \$50 for the sale of a tin of condensed milk at \$1.70 (50c); and a tin of Gibb's Dentifrice, 90c; (55c).

The Mei Lai Store, No. 53, Main Street, Stanley, fined \$25 for the sale of a cake of Palmolive soap at \$1 (10c).

Other cases were: Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel:—M. A. Smith Mri and Mrs. C. W. Kendall, H. Elliott, J. E. Ogil, J. L. Jones, F. M. Wick, Mrs. L. Dinkel and W. C. Davis.

Departures from the Peninsula:—J. R. Smith, A. G. Watson, Mrs. C. R. Bruckner, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Slavery, Rear-Admiral W. F. Boone, Rear-Admiral A. Suen, W. R. Bruckner, Claude White, C. Hummel, N. Hame, Mrs. A. Douglas, Col. G. Stuart, Mrs. R. W. Fuchs, C. B. O'Malley, E. W. Haynes, and Mrs. R. Whittier Evans.

The following passengers are expected to arrive by the once-month extra R.O.A.C. flying-boat from Singapore to-day:—Messrs. Blackwood, Bach, Butler, Paul, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Powley, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Master S. H. Young, Master C. H. Young, Miss Hill, Miss Chilly, Miss Scott, Mrs. Hakkling and infant.

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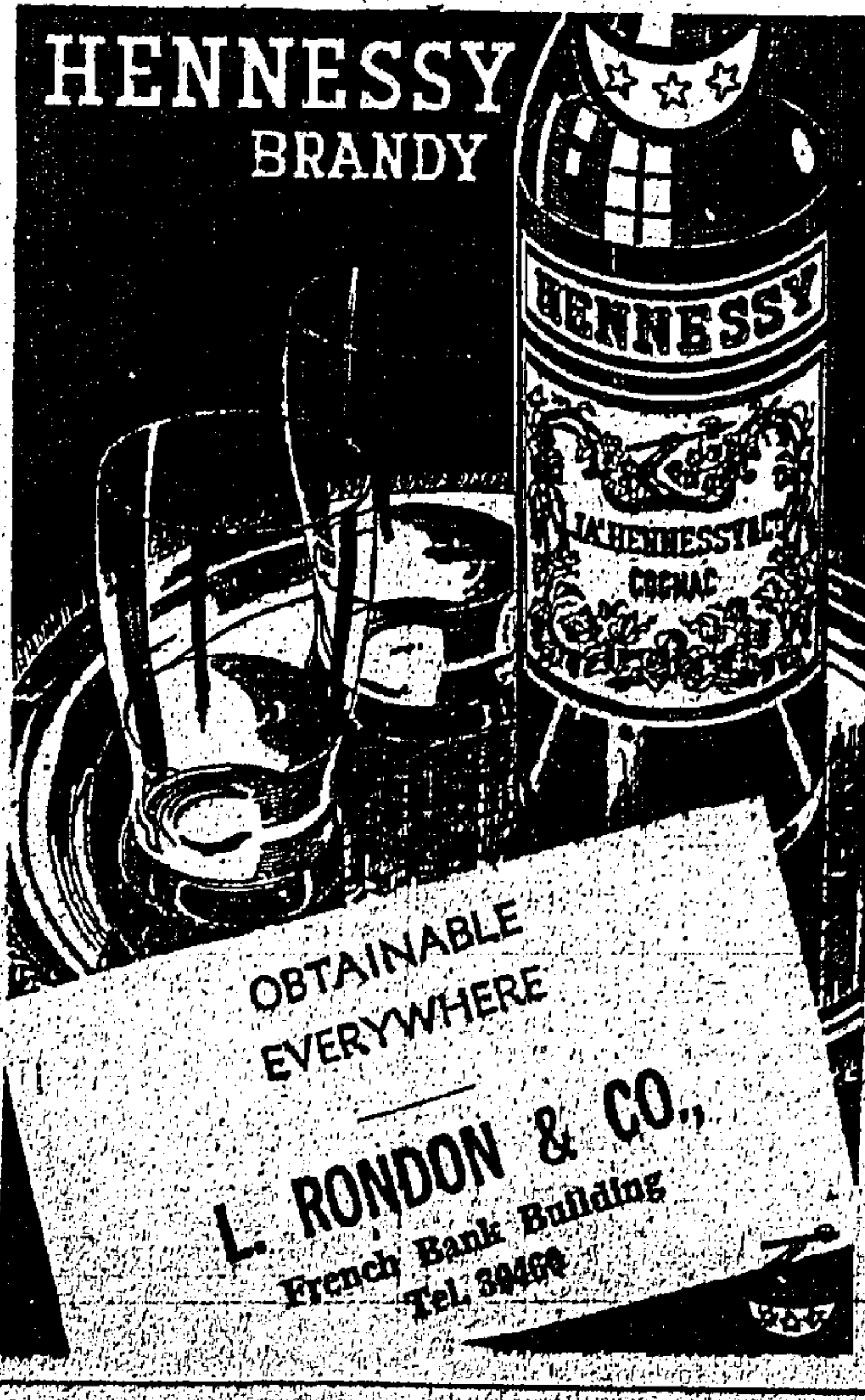


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NEW HOPE

Delegates to the World Parliament—the General Assembly of the United Nations—have gone home conscious of a task well done and with a new optimism regarding progress towards established peace. In the discussions which covered a wide variety of subjects, substantial agreement was reached on all issues, and for the first time reasonable compromises were not difficult to reach. For the new spirit, a distinct change in the Russian approach was largely responsible. This was particularly noticeable in connection with disarmament. Here M. Molotov provided the delegates with a new definition of the Russian attitude, which cleared the air immediately. What finally will involve, cannot be predicted but the position will now be re-examined by the heavily armed countries with care and hope that it deserves. In such cases, gift horses must indeed be looked in the mouth; but, on the other hand, complaints against Russian suspicions of other people's suggestions have been too frequent to justify other people in being too censoriously suspicious of Russian proposals. There was a welcome change towards conciliation in M. Molotov during the discussion of the Treaties with Germany. Satellites and these have been settled for all practical purposes. It is possible to hope, therefore, that whatever his original purpose in raising the question of disarmament, the change has extended to that also. Past attempts to secure effective disarmament have broken down for many reasons chief among which was the failure to secure any international system of inspection and control. It appeared this time as though the Russians were insisting that the veto, which is a part—and has too often been a misused part—of the Security Council machinery, would apply to the inspection and control Commissions, which, under the Russian plan, would have the task of ensuring that armaments were reduced or in some cases, such as that of atomic armaments, prohibited. That would, of course, torpedo any effective disarmament. It would leave national sovereignty completely unimpaired, and the British delegates immediately made it quite clear that Britain would not quite risk being caught unilaterally disarmed. M. Molotov then explained that the veto would not apply to the Commissions. He added that he did not see any objections to the requirements of an effective disarmament system as postulated by Sir Hartley Shawcross. These are, broadly speaking, that the system must cover all types of armaments; that there must be immediate and effective control; and that inspection and control must be beyond reach of the veto. Does this harmony sound better than it really is? One consideration will occur at once—that though the Commissions will be free from the veto, the Security Council, which issues their instructions, will not be free. Are we thereby thrown back to the old point that everything really depends on how the veto in the Council is used? The veto was originally accepted because upon great issues the implacable hostility of one or more great Powers would in fact make action impracticable. It has been used in practice by Russia on all sorts of issues, and the attempt to secure any limitation on its use has failed. Until, therefore, a final agreement on disarmament emerges, it would be wiser to place more hopes on M. Molotov's general change from obstruction to amiability than upon the change in his attitude on this particular point. It remains true after 18 months of these international conferences that if genuine reciprocal confidence can be established, all becomes possible; but if not, all advances towards agreement may prove to have a catch in them.

Smallpox Statement

Recently there appeared in the press a letter signed "Health" asking questions about vaccination. A Government spokesman yesterday gave the following answers in order that the questions originally appeared:—

(1) Vaccination is still the safest guard against smallpox. General cleanliness, fresh air and sunshine and the avoidance of overcrowding are all useful helps. Under present conditions in Hong Kong, vaccination is the only safe precaution.

(2) The protection given by vaccination against smallpox is generally believed to last about three years. Should a vaccinated person be as unlucky as to be attacked by a heavy dose of the smallpox poison, the vaccination may not prevent an attack of smallpox, even as soon as a year after the vaccination. Cases of smallpox have occurred in persons who say they have been vaccinated six months before. In such cases it is likely that there was something wrong with the vaccination. Even if smallpox does develop in a vaccinated person, the illness is always much less serious. During an epidemic like the one in Hong Kong at present, it is very necessary to be vaccinated again.

(3) If a vaccination does not "take" it does not always mean that the vaccinated person is "immune" or likely to catch the illness. There may have been a fault in the way the vaccination has been done. The spokesman cited the case where one person had two vaccinations performed on himself by the same person at the same time, with the same vaccine; one "took" and the other did not. In this instance, the reason was that the vaccinator had just sterilised the lancet in a flame and the hot knife killed the vaccine. A vaccination that does not cause some inflammation is useless and does not show immunity, or freedom from danger of getting smallpox. Vaccination should be repeated as soon as possible.

(4) Second attacks of smallpox are very rare. All the same it is not impossible for a person who may have recovered from a mild attack in infancy to get another mild attack in later life.

(5) There is no age limit to the risk of getting smallpox; patients aged over 80 catch the illness. Protection from smallpox does not grow with age. Any strong healthy man stands a better chance of escaping the smallpox poison, as with any other disease, than does a weak child.

(6) There is no special risk in being vaccinated at any time during pregnancy or after childbirth. The risk of losing a child through getting smallpox is great. Sometimes children born to mothers who were successfully vaccinated just before childbirth are found to be protected from getting smallpox. Unfortunately, this protection from the mother does not last much longer than a few weeks.

(7) Vaccination against smallpox should never be delayed if there is serious risk of infection. If there is no immediate risk of catching the illness (for smallpox is known to be present, or if a child is sick or has a skin disease, many boys, etc.) it is wiser to delay vaccination until he or she is stronger.

NOTICE

Christmas Holidays

There will be no issues of the "China Mail" on Thursday, December 26, or Friday, December 27. Publication will be resumed on the morning of Saturday, December 28.

Readers' Letters

Winter Clothing

Sir,—In reply to the letter by Mr. J. Crutwell, Secretary, Hong Kong Social Welfare Council, would state as follows:—

1. That a considerable quantity of winter clothing has been, and still is, being distributed by the distribution centre at East Point.
2. That certain individuals are definitely being allowed to choose and pick the items of clothing they wish to have.
3. That the majority of those who attend to obtain clothing are definitely not "needy people" insofar as clothing is concerned.
4. That people in affluent circumstances, particularly certain women whose husbands are the managers of certain local concerns, have drawn clothing from the centre.
5. That the explanation relative to employees being lent the use of an expensive streamlined limousine is not applicable in all cases.
6. That the writer is fully aware of the amount of hard work being put in by voluntary workers at the centre; likewise, the manner in which these workers at the centre likewise, the manner in which these workers travel to and from their work is well known.

It would be appreciated if Mr. Crutwell could kindly explain why individuals dressed up in the latest style suits, made of the best and most expensive material, or who are wrapped up in furs or thick newly made overcoats, are being issued with clothing. It would also be interesting to have Mr. Crutwell explain what procedure is adopted by his Council in regard to the selection of people to qualify for the free clothing being issued.

JACK FROST.

Equality For All

Sir,—Every day brings forth more complaints from the Police Reserve, H.K.V.D.C., A.R.P., Auxiliary Fire Service, locally engaged Government nurses, etc. Your columns are being continually filled with such letters. Yet nothing seems to be done and little has been achieved after 15 months of so-called rehabilitation.

The Government, settled with Sterling, paid Civil Servants soon enough; British Volunteers and other nationals as well as the few fortunate local born who did not return to the Colony from Japan camps, but were repatriated from Manila and elsewhere, were paid in full in England, received their demobilization clothing and enjoyed a nice holiday. Other Stanley internees have had their share of the spoils; for all of which the ordinary man in the street will be called upon to meet in the form of new and higher taxes for decades to come. And here again the Hong Kong born will be affected most. For this is our home and we are here to stay. All this and yet, the poor local born, whether Volunteer, Auxiliary Services or Civil Servant must await the whims and condescension of the powers that be. Final settlement cannot be made; your petition is under consideration; queries should be deferred; the matter is receiving consideration. What a waste of stationery and with such a large Budget deficit.

Talks and promises of more representation in the Government; chances for the Hong Kong born, no more discrimination. Mere talk; as our friends the Americans so very aptly put it. Nothing can be done and nothing will be achieved until official red tape, incompetency and sheer discrimination are completely brushed aside. I am inclined to believe firmly in that old adage—the leopard never changes its spots.

Are we in any way different from that fateful year, 1941. The War matters little now. It is all over and forgotten. We were only useful when we were needed. Promises made to prisoners at Shamshui as to what was theirs by right; profusely worded letters from Stanley thanking those outside for kindness and bravery in sending parcels that were the means of keeping many an internee alive; promises of better times and conditions for many. These are mere things of the past and of no importance. We fought side by side and risked our lives together; we went through the rigours of North Point, Shamshui and Japan; we were in the political section in Stanley Caid; we were hounded by the Japanese and betrayed by the collaborators; but this is a new era and time eradicates everything. We are no longer needed; they can fend for themselves; our loyalty and work during the fighting and occupation means nothing.

One wonders whether there is still one recourse. Are the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils really looking after the interests of the Colony and its inhabitants. Short speeches and slight criticism carries but little weight. They must be followed up and Government and everyone knows what that means. One need have no fears when fighting for a just cause. We served; we suffered and now we understand. We are the local born; we just do not count. Justice and Equality. For many maybe, but not for us.

DISGUSTED LOCAL

Chinese Food Shops

Sir,—You are probably aware that in the proximity of the Western Market in Queen's Road Central there are Chinese shops openly selling pork and beef. A business that should rightly be conducted within the premises of the market, as there only, can proper supervision be exercised and the health of the public thus protected. This is or should be, say, one of the main objects of Government maintaining supervised markets.

Several months ago, the stallholders of the Western Market drew the state of affairs to the attention of the proper authorities. Months have now elapsed and still the same shops outside the market continue to do a prosperous business—one wonder why? It may not interest the public whether the market stallholders lose money thereby; but it is a public concern that a certain department seems to have become slack in the maintenance of a system which provides an effective control of the source of supply and the method of storing of perishable food. The ignorant public need to be protected against the possibility of unwholesome food being offered for sale.

HYGIENIC.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

SOME LOSERS VALUABLE

When discarding a losing card from your own hand on a dummy winner, during play of your suit contract, it will pay you to be sure you do not pick a loser from the wrong suit. Some of those losing cards may be vital to the successful performance of your undertaking, by enabling you to have an additional entry into the dummy. Merely tossing away any "sure loser" without measuring such factors is the height of careless and haphazard bridge.

SK 9
HAK 65
D 10 7
C A 9 8 6 2
SQ 42
H Q J 10 8
D J 3 2
C Q 6
S 8 6 3
H 9 7 3 2
D K Q 5
C K J 4
S A J 10 7 5
H 4
D A 3 6 4
C 10 7 2

(Dealer: South, North-South vulnerable.)
South West North East
Pass Pass 1C Pass
13 Pass 2H Pass
3D Pass 3S Pass
4S

North's 3-Spade bid was meant to tell South his hand was not particularly No. 13 and that, unless South was, he ought to try it in the major suit, which he did. South knew North did not have any too good support for Spades or he would have raised the suit as soon as he heard about it. Instead of bidding the hearts, the defence operated. South should have made his contract, but didn't. West led

the heart Q, which was won by the K, and South then promptly laid down the A to take a discard of the club 3. By so doing he made his contract impossible, as he realised later.

The spade K was scored and the 10 finessed to the Q. Back came the heart 10, ruffed by the spade 7, then the spade J cleared trumps. The club 10 was given up to the J and the heart returned ruffed by the spade A. The club A now dropped the Q, and the 6 was given up to the K. East returned the diamond K to the A, but then two diamonds had to be lost, setting South two tricks.

If South had discarded a diamond on that heart, instead of a club, and then got the same heart returns when the defence was in, he could have given away two club tricks and used the third for entry to dummy with the A, then discarded two diamonds on clubs, and thus made his contract.

Tomorrow's Problem

S 8 5
H K J 6 3
D 10 6 4
C A K Q 5
SK Q J 10
8 7 2
H 7
D 8 3 2
C 9 3
S A 6
H A Q 10 6 4
D Q 9 7
C J 8 4

(Dealer: East, East-West vulnerable.)
What is the correct stopping point of the bidding on this deal if both sides bid truthfully and gradually?

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner



"When they thump your head, sheriff, to see if it's ripe, you'll have the goods on 'em!"

The Epic Of The Liwo At Banka

Hong Kong readers will probably be interested to know that the late Lieutenant Thomas Wilkinson, R.N.R. who has just been awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for valour at Singapore while in command of H.M.S. "Liwo," was an Officer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Lieutenant Wilkinson joined the Company in 1922 at the age of twenty-four and was promoted to the rank of Master in 1936. He served for some years as Master of the S/S "Hansang" (now "Taipai") and, on his return from leave in 1940 he was appointed to the Company's "Liwo" when this vessel was requisitioned for Naval Service and Captain Wilkinson, as her Commanding Officer, was commissioned as a Temporary Lieutenant R.N.R.

The "Liwo" was built for the Indo-China S. N. Co. in 1938 by the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Company, being specially designed and engineered for service on the Upper Yangtze. She was a very small ship of 170 feet long with a beam of 30 feet and a draught when loaded of seven feet. After being requisitioned H.M.S. "Liwo" was despatched to Singapore and employed on patrol duty in Malayan Waters.

About 36 hours before she left Singapore in the early morning of 13th February, 1942, with orders to make Batavia as quickly as possible, there were many changes in her crew, and the men were, in consequence, still unaccustomed to their new ship when she went into action ten hours later. In addition to her own seven officers she took on board one Sub-Lieutenant and five ratings, survivors from H.M.S. Prince of Wales, and four ratings, survivors from H.M.S. Repulse. There was also one naval rating from the Johore Patrol and eight other naval ratings, one of whom was an Australian stoker, 34 other Europeans, ten Malays and six Chinese. Apart from the crew there were eight passengers, five Army, two R.A.F. and one civilian. The "Liwo" left Singapore in company with H.M.S. "Fukuh" (also an Indo-China vessel) (Lieutenant N. Cook, R.N.R.) and at 5 a.m. both ships anchored south of the Raffles Light and did not weigh until 5.30 a.m. in order to have the benefit of daylight while passing the minefield in the Durian Strait. From 1 p.m. until about 2 p.m. both ships were subjected to high-level bombing attacks from over fifty Japanese aircraft. In the course of these the "Liwo" which had had her superstructure badly damaged by dive-bombing before she left Singapore, received further damage. At 6 p.m. the two ships anchored near an island, and their Commanding Officers conferred and decided to lie up next day off Singkep until it was dark. They proceeded there and anchored again at 3 a.m. on 14th February, but were detected and attacked by two bombers. These made low-level attacks and were driven off by the "Liwo's" 4 inch gun, but as the position of the ships was known to the enemy they re-visited their plans and decided to part company at about three hours later. The "Fukuh" which had a crew of six European Officers and nine European ratings, and 28 Chinese and nine

At that time the range of the Japanese destroyer was 12,000 yards or so and that of the cruiser, rather more. Fire was opened as the Ensign was hoisted, and the 4-inch gun, which was laid by Leading Seaman A. W. Thompson and manned by a search crew composed of the first Lieutenant, two other Officers, the Australian stoker and two A.B.s, scored a hit with its third or fourth round and set the target well on fire with three more shells. The target and three other ships in the convoy turned away, but the "Liwo" which came through the line and was engaged at fairly close range and hit by the 3-pounders and machine-guns of all the transports within range, returned this fire with interest and was able to ram her original target at 5.45 p.m. before she was hit seriously by the cruiser.

When she had been put out of action by the destruction of her main steam-pipe and steering gear and had lost a good many of her crew, Lieutenant Wilkinson gave the order to abandon ship, but remained with the "Liwo" when she sank bows first under the cruiser's salvoed shots after 5 o'clock, about twenty miles from the nearest land. At about 6.30 p.m. a Japanese transport machine-gunned the "Liwo" while in the water, and it is believed that no more than eleven survived to reach the prison camp at Muntok or Palembang, where three of them died later. The original target was abandoned by the crew after the ramming and burned for a long time.

(Continued on Page 5)

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Stewed Steak & Vegetables	1.30 " tin.
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Breast	.45 " "
Middle Neck	.70 " "
Scrag	.18 " "
Kidneys	1.70 " "
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Top Side	1.30 " "
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Flank (thin)	.55 " "
Soup Meat	.70 " "
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Stewing Steak	1.35 " "
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Brisket	.85 " "
Rumps & Loins	1.00 " "
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Crops	.82 " "
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Carcass	\$1.50 per lb.
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COMMONS UPROAR OVER BROOKE Churchill To Sponsor Censure Motion On Govt. "Tyranny, Conceit, Incompetence"

London, Dec. 19.

Verbal fireworks between Opposition and Government speakers, with Mr. Winston Churchill referring to a "despotic regime" and "tyranny" followed Government's announcement in the House of Commons today of the reasons why Mr. Anthony Brooke, nephew of the former White Rajah of Sarawak, had been refused entry into Sarawak.

Sarawak, which was ruled by the Brooke family for over 100 years, was recently ceded to the British Crown by the Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke.

For the Government, Mr. Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, said that Mr. Anthony Brooke had encouraged opposition to the cession of Sarawak. He had also encouraged the demand voiced by a small and unrepresentative minority of the people of Sarawak for the restoration of the Rajah, with himself, or his father, as Rajah.

Mr. Creech Jones said that Mr. Brooke's decision was a deliberate one to upset His Majesty's Government in Sarawak and to make reconstruction there virtually impossible.

He added that the decision to exclude Mr. Brooke was perfectly constitutional and that the whole purpose of his visit was to rally forces to build up an organisation to upset the decision on cession.

"Despotic Regime"

Mr. Churchill commented that that was the same argument used by every despotic regime—that they had taken their decision and no one was to be allowed to do anything which might disturb it.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, who was Colonial Secretary in Mr. Churchill's Government, wanted to know if any man—any Member of Parliament—who thought a colony should be independent would not be allowed to visit that colony in case he stirred up trouble against the Government or Governor.

After Mr. Creech Jones had replied that each case must be treated on its merits and that

this was a deliberate effort to overthrow a responsible constitution, Mr. Churchill put this question to him: If Mr. Brooke has influenced the people of Sarawak and conducted himself in a strictly constitutional and law-abiding manner, is there any reason why his influence should not play its part in allowing those people to form and later on to express their opinion?

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "The urgent need of Sarawak at the moment is that reconstruction should go on and health services be re-established and that the people should be confused at this moment with another constitutional problem."

Censure Motion

Mr. Churchill described this as "phrase by phrase, line by line, a perfect declaration of tyranny."

The whole incident ended with the understanding that the question would be debated again tomorrow.

Mr. Churchill then announced that he would sponsor a censure motion on the Labour Government next month, charging it with "tyranny, conceit and incompetence."

Loud Opposition cheers greeted this announcement.

When Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of Council, who handles Parliamentary business for the Government, asked for details of the motion, Mr. Churchill, amid further Opposition cheers, replied:

"I would not attempt to draft a motion at this moment, but tyranny, conceit and incompetence will be the first charges."

The motion will come up for discussion after the month-long Parliamentary Christmas recess, which begins on Saturday.

"Shocking" Liberals

Mr. Churchill, a few days ago, mentioned the possibility of a motion of censure should the Government insist on having a bill to nationalise transport.

So far, the Government has declined to revise this decision and Mr. Morrison today refused to find time for debate of two motions—sponsored by Liberals asking the Government to state its reasons whenever it wanted details of bills discussed in committee rather than in full session.

Mr. Morrison said that he was getting worried about the "increasingly fractionary tendencies of the Liberal Party," which he described as "shocking."

The Opposition leader commented: "You thought you had got the Liberal Party in your pocket," to which Mr. Morrison retorted: "I am apprehensive that the Liberal Whip is putting them in your pocket, which would be a pity."—Reuter.

Door Is Shut

Singapore, Dec. 19.
A source close to the Governor General of Singapore and the Malay Union confirmed that the former Rajah Muda of Sarawak, Anthony Brooke, would not be permitted to enter Singapore or Malaya for fear that he would stir up trouble.

Referring to Brooke's statement that he would appeal to the United Nations to prevent cession, the source commented, "If he can find legal grounds

TO BEAR OR NOT TO BEAR?

Frankfurt, Dec. 19.

The "Soviet supported Socialist Unity Party in Berlin" has proposed to the Soviet Military Government and the German Central Administration for a health service, allowing a doctor to terminate a mother's pregnancy where her social conditions render it advisable.

It proposed that a committee of doctors and experts shall decide whether social conditions justify an operation, which could also be performed where the mother's health is in serious danger.—Reuter.

against cession, it would not be necessary to take the case to the United Nations Organization because there is ample machinery for reversing illegal British moves. We do not think that any such illegality exists."

The source said that the majority of Sarawakans are in favour of cession. The only support for "Anthony" apparently comes from the Malaya National Union, with 3,000 members, and the Sarawak Dyak Association, with less than 500 members out of the 500,000 population.—United Press.

Second Panama Canal?

Balboa, Dec. 19.

The U.S. Congressional Inquiry Mission suggested that the U.S. Government might be forced to build a new canal north or south of the Panama Canal if it fails to obtain "adequate" defence sites from Panama to defend the canal against long-range planes in the atomic era.

Rep. Francis Case (Republican, South Dakota) said: "There is not room enough in the Canal Zone alone for defence of the canal because modern fast long-range planes must be intercepted before they reach the canal. It is up to Panama to say what they will give us but what they give us must be sufficient for the canal's defence."

He said negotiations were proceeding to determine which of the wartime naval and air bases Panama will allow the United States to keep outside the Canal Zone. Case mentioned Colombia and Nicaragua as possible alternate sites for the new canal.—United Press.

Pravda Praise For Allied Seamen

Moscow, Dec. 19.

The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, today praised the gallantry of British and United States seamen and condemned as "ill-conceived" the recent article in the Red fleet, Soviet Navy newspaper, which criticised the tactics employed by British convoys to the Soviet during the war.

Pravda said: "The article in the Red Fleet showed that the experiences of the Second World War are frequently approached in the wrong way. 'Many' articles published by the Red Fleet contain much factual material and valuable generalisation, but the newspaper has published some ill-conceived articles."

Such an article, the Pravda said, was that on convoys to Russia, written by Captain of Second Rank Andreyev. "This article deals with the highly important question of the part played by convoys in delivering military supplies from Allied countries to the Soviet Union. The significance of the Krva operations, which involved the delivery of military supplies to the Soviet Union, and the important part played by the British and United States navies is universally known."

Wrong Approach
"The Soviet Government and the Soviet public fully appreciate both the skillful operations of the Allied navies and the gallantry of British and American seamen. This appreciation has found its tangible expression in the decoration of British and American seamen with Soviet orders and medals."

"Captain of Second Rank Andreyev has chosen the wrong approach to a solution of the subject to which he devoted his article. Instead of studying the experience of many operations and drawing the proper conclusions he tried to draw a general conclusion on the basis of

one isolated operation. Naturally, Captain Andreyev thus creates a wrong and unbalanced idea of these operations. One should judge convoy operations by results which found their expression in the regular delivery of armaments and war materials to the ports reported in due time by the Soviet press."

A Pretext?
"Pravda added: 'Certain London newspapers for some reason found it necessary to draw special attention to Captain Andreyev's article only in December, though it appeared in the Red Fleet in the first half of October.'"

"It seems that certain London press organs are interested in the contents of Captain Andreyev's article only inasmuch as it can serve them as a pretext for once more raising a hue and cry absolutely out of proportion to the importance of this article, which does not reflect the viewpoint of the Soviet public."—Reuter.

THE EPIC OF THE LIWO AT BANKA

(Continued from Page 4)

before he joined the "LIWO" at the Banka Strait, as had been predicted and desired by the late Lieutenant Wilkinson.

The following Officers of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd. were killed in the action in addition to Lieutenant Wilkinson: Captain A. Robertson, Chief Engineer; A. G. Murray, Second Engineer; J. Manson, Captain Norman Cook of the "FUJIKO" subsequently died as a Prisoner of war.

Sub-Lieutenant R. G. Stanton, R.N.R., the First Lieutenant of the "LIWO" is now serving as Chief Officer of the well known S/S "Wingsong," which is now on the Shanghai/Hong Kong service. Lieutenant Stanton was a Prisoner of war in Malaya.

It is particularly appropriate that in the citation in the London Gazette the award of the Victoria Cross is stated to be also in honour of all those who fought and died with Lieutenant Wilkinson.

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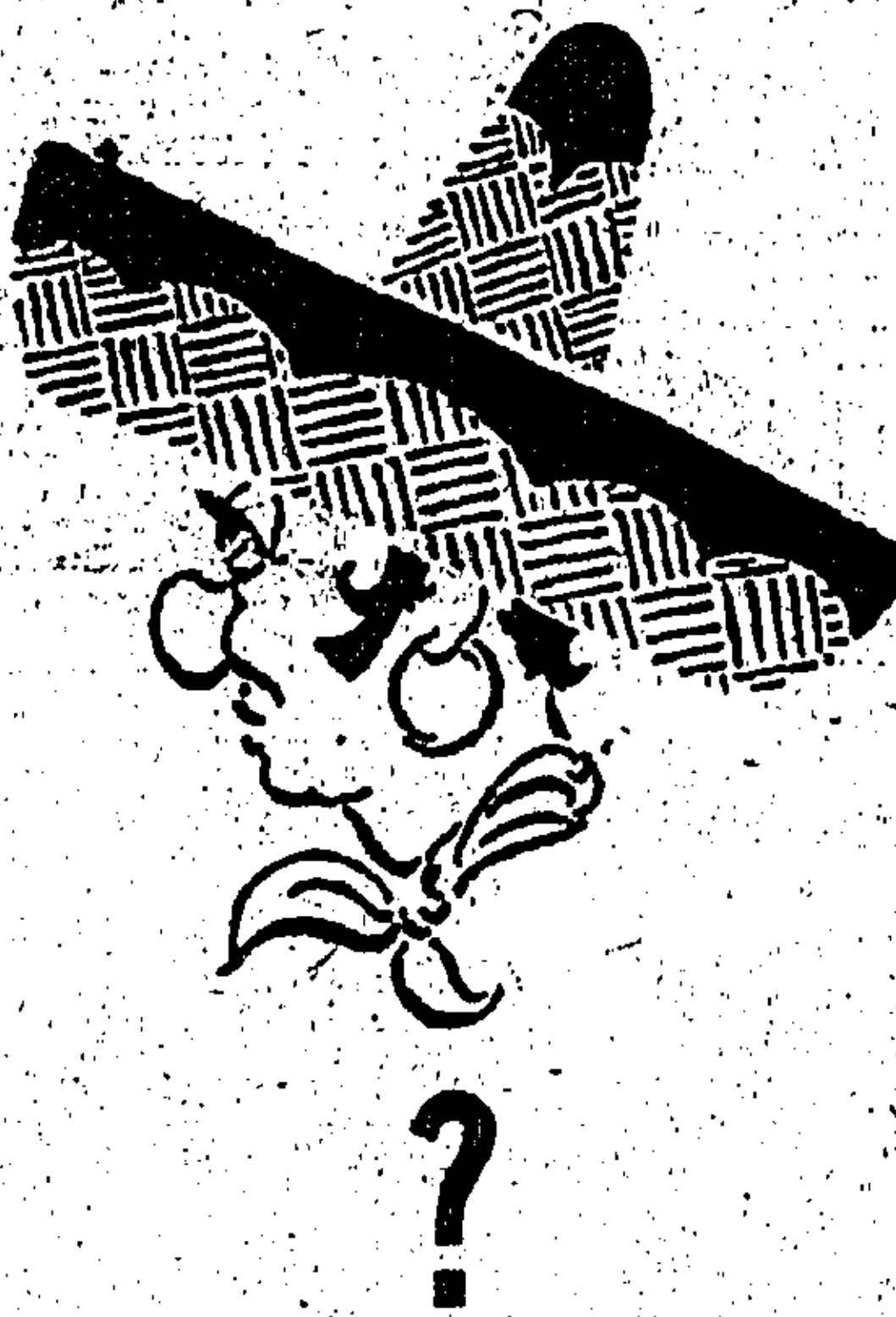
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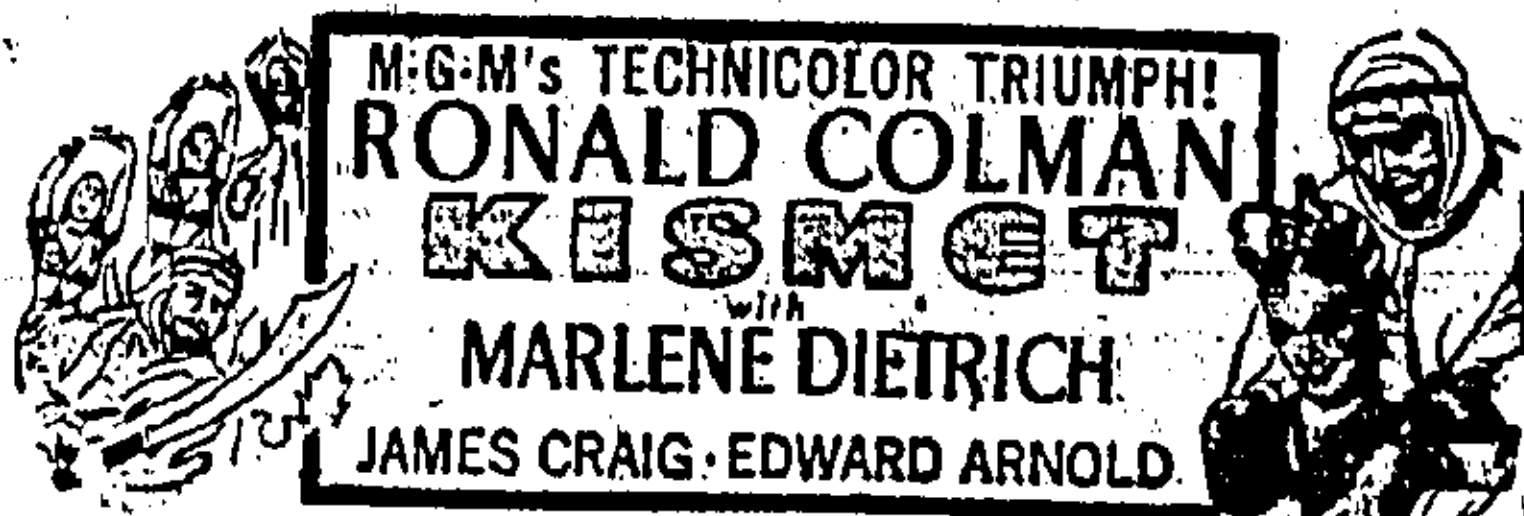
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A "MASTERPIECE OF MURDEROUS INTENT"

Nuernberg, Dec. 19.
Mr. James M. McHaney, American prosecutor in the Nuernberg trial of 23 German doctors accused of sadistic experiments on human beings, today showed the court photographs of Jewish bodies dissected in the Strasbourg University Anatomical Institute.

Mr. Alexander Barclay, of the American prosecuting team, described the mass murder of tens of thousands of tubercular Poles by a "special treatment". He said that the defendants, Professor Kurt Blome, former Deputy Reich Health leader, and Dr. Karl Brandt, bore the chief guilt for these crimes.

The crime was conceived by Arthur Karl Greiser, former Gauleiter of Wartheland. He proposed the "special treatment" of 100,000 Jews and later to exterminate 35,000 Poles suffering from tuberculosis.

Dr. Brandt later gave his support to the plan. Greiser was executed early this year by the Poles for war crimes.

A "masterpiece of murderous intent" was the description given by the prosecutor to a letter sent by Dr. Blome to Greiser on Nov. 18, 1942, in which Blome gave an

"unbelievably brutal analysis of the situation." Blome called for the extermination of 35,000 Poles as the most simple solution possible, according to the letter. He pointed out, however, that it would be difficult to keep this "mass killing secret and therefore suggested that the final decision be left to Hitler.—Reuter.

NON-COOPERATION

Jerusalem, Dec. 19.
A plan of non-cooperation with the Palestine Government by Palestine's 1,200,000 Arabs was discussed by the Arab Higher Committee at a two-hour session last night.

"Non-cooperation" would be put into action if a number of protests drawn up by the Committee were disregarded by the Palestine Government.—Reuter.

NO POLAR TALKS

London, Dec. 19.
The Prime Minister told the House of Commons today that Viscount Montgomery, Chief of Imperial General Staff, did not see any strategy on his part to visit the United States and Canada. If any reference to this matter was made in informal private conversations it formed no part of the official purposes of the visit, he added. The matter had been raised by a Labour Member.—Reuter.

MOLOTOV IN LONDON

Southampton, Dec. 19.
The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, in a surprise change of plans left the Queen Elizabeth tonight and boarded the waiting boat train for London. M. Molotov was accompanied by his deputy, M. Andrei Vishinsky, and his complete entourage, including several Soviet officers. As he left his suite, wearing a heavy black overcoat and grey trilby, M. Molotov smiled and said: "I wish a very Merry Christmas to the people of England."—United Press.

Great Test Will Come In Moscow

Southampton, Dec. 19.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, arriving on the Queen Elizabeth from New York, today said the United Nations meeting was "very useful, but the great test will come in Moscow in March when we have to deal with the real problem of Germany." He said he was more hopeful than at any time since he became Foreign Secretary and could see great understanding coming. He expressed annoyance at a reporter's question if it were true that he walked on the promenade deck with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov. "This is a great thing in which all the people of the world are involved," replied Mr. Bevin, "and all some people seem to be wondering about is whether we walked about the deck with M. Molotov. Certainly we paid social visits."—United Press.

Mother Killed By Police

London, Dec. 19.
An allegation that the mother of a 19-year-old Spanish youth, Joaquin Tierce, died as a result of being beaten by the Spanish police when she went to visit her husband in one of Franco's prisons, was made here today at a magistrate's court by Senora Ruiz, Secretary of the Bureau for Spanish refugees here. Ruiz appeared as a witness on behalf of Tierce, who pleaded guilty to landing in Britain without permission. Ruiz also said that the father of Tierce died later in prison. Tierce was remanded on bail for three weeks in order that further enquiries should be made.—Reuter.

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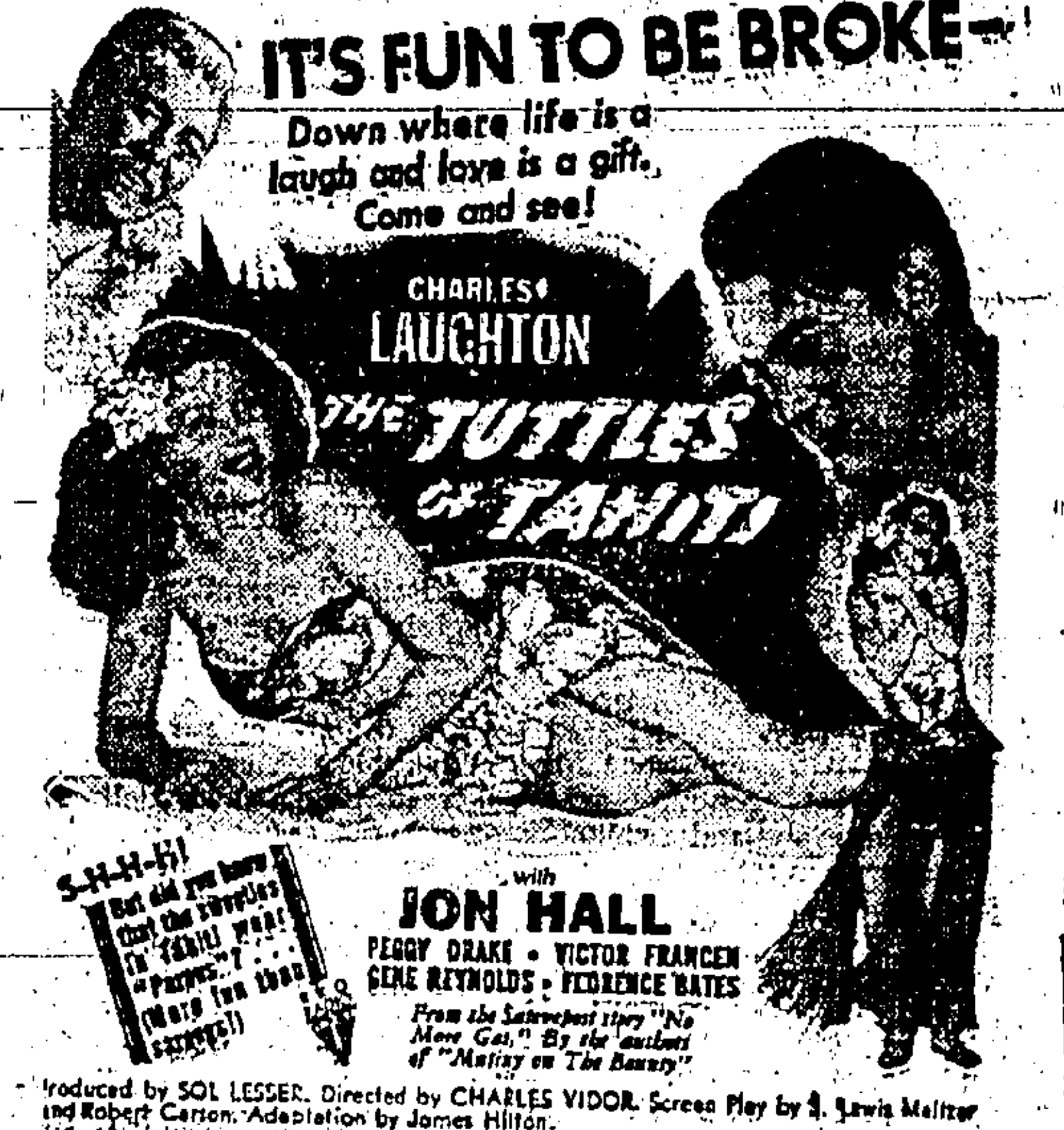
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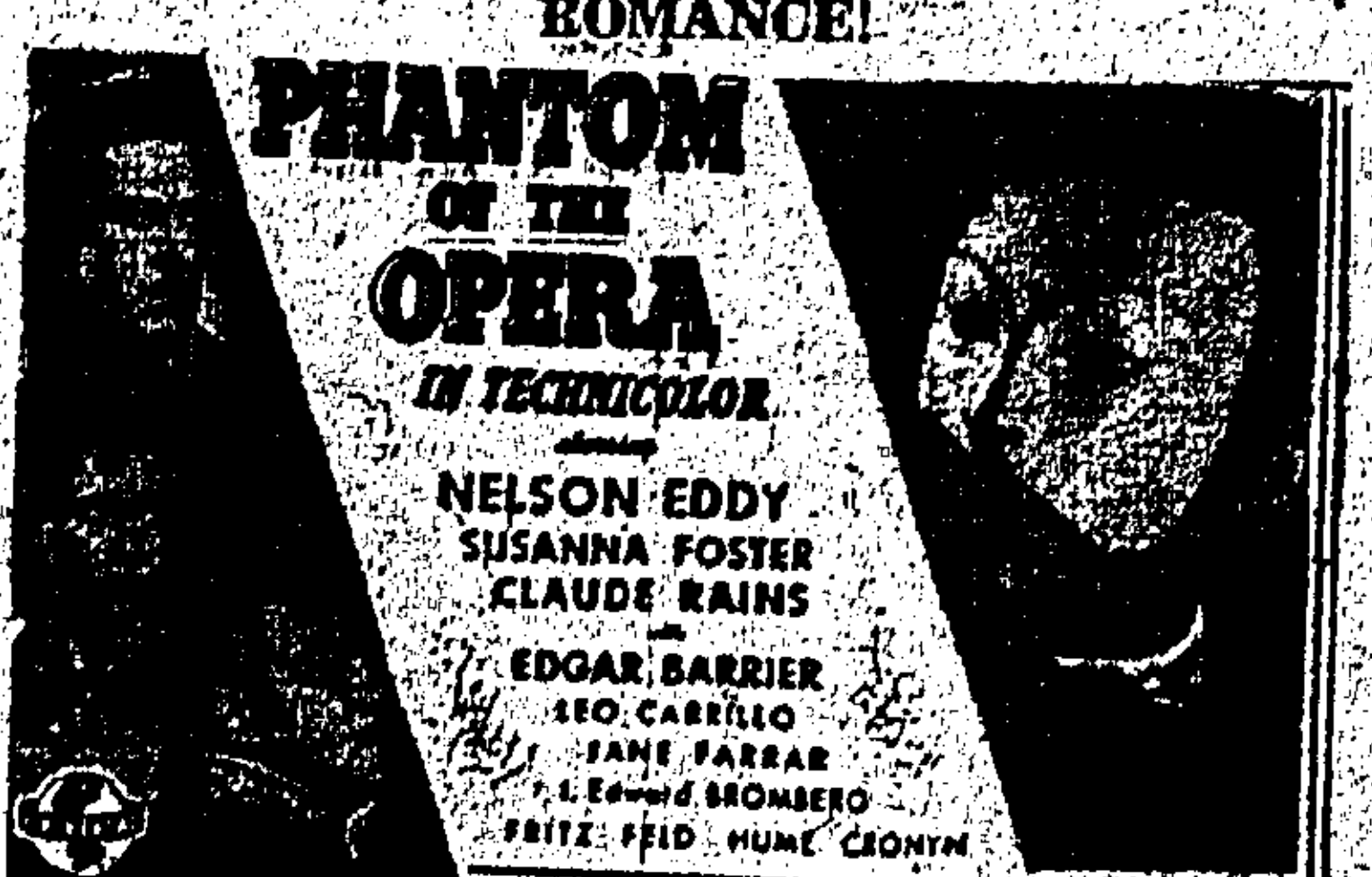
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Indo-China S.N. Co. Lost 19 Ships
During World War 1939-45

The first post-war annual meeting of shareholders of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held yesterday in the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., under the chairmanship of Mr. F.A. Pollock.

The loss of 19 vessels of the Company's fleet as a result of the war as well as ships' personnel, was revealed by the Chairman, who gave an account of the splendid contribution and heavy sacrifices of the Company in the service of the war.

Mr. Pollock also announced additions to the fleet, comprising the "Taksang" and the "Loksang" constructed since the end of the war, and the "Hinsang" and the "Hingsang" purchased from the British Government.

Opening the meeting the Chairman said: "The last ordinary shareholders' meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. was held on July 10, 1941. The Articles of Association provide that a general meeting be held every year and for one third of the directors other than the permanent director to retire from office. It has been impossible to fulfil these requirements during the last four years and it is necessary that the appointments of the directors be regularised."

"In January, 1946, the Board of Directors resumed control and continued to act in the best interests of the Company as it had been regularly constituted in the ordinary way and the acts of the Board under your confirmation and approval. I therefore propose the following resolution: That the appointments and acts of the Board of Directors subsequent to the last Annual Meeting and up to the date of this Meeting be hereby approved and ratified."

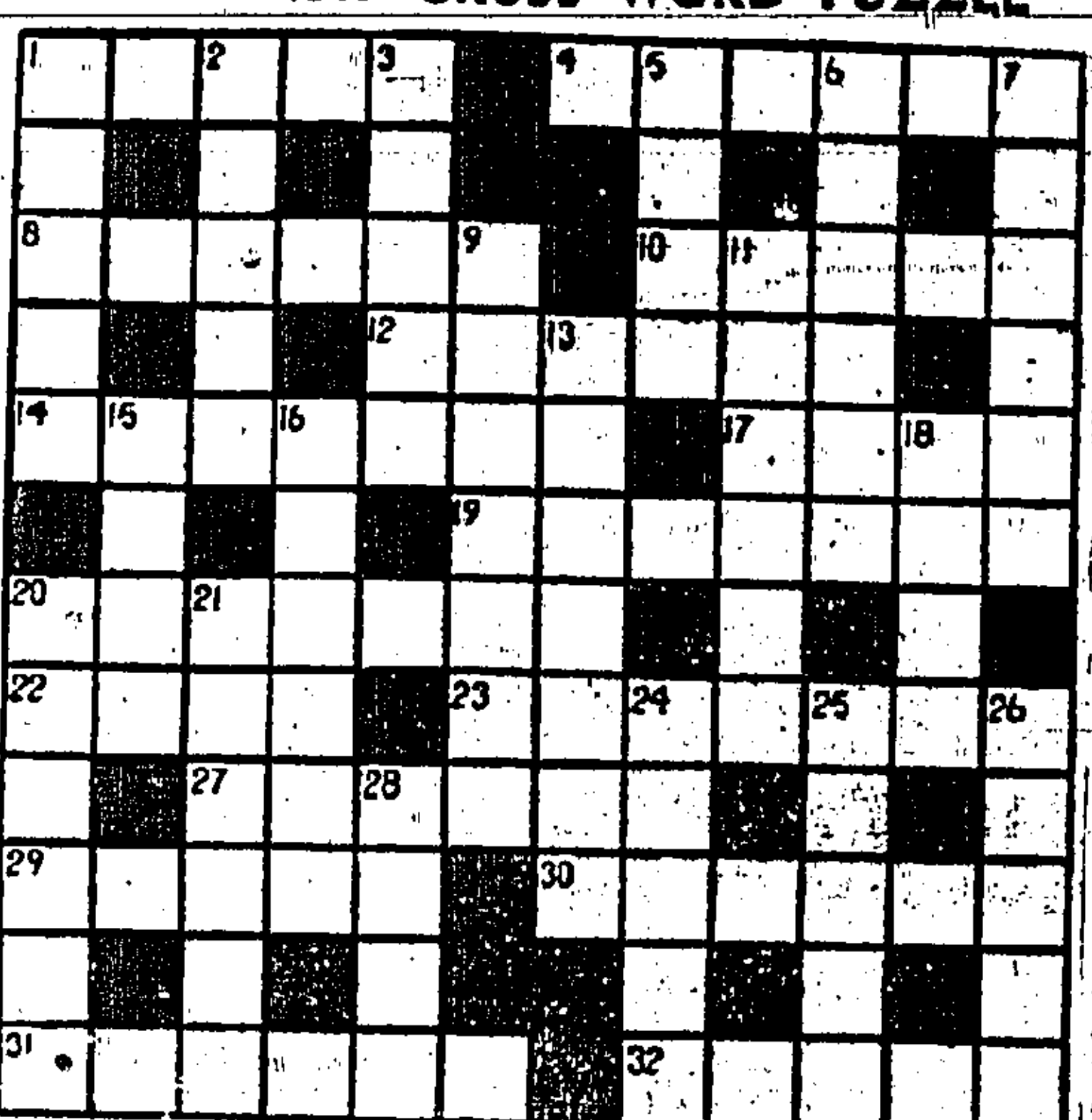
The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. V. A. Groucher and carried unanimously. Proceeding the Chairman said: "I wish to refer with much regret to the death of Mr. L. J. Davies, a director who died in Bombay in 1946, while serving as a

senior official of the Ministry of War Transport.

"Both your Directors and the General Managers fully appreciate how anxiously you have awaited these accounts and the calling of this meeting. In apologising for the delay in this presentation, I would like to explain that with the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese in December 1941, the Head Office of the Company ceased to exist. A temporary management organisation was created in India, and contact with the Ministry of War Transport was maintained by the Company's London Attorneys, with the aid of a Consulting Committee, but the absence of records and the consequent inability to account for the operations of the Fleet in the second half of 1941 made it impossible to issue the normal annual accounts."

"The loss of the fleet was a disaster. The fleet was under a Military Administration. Most of the General Managers' staff had either been in captivity, were still in the Forces, or in some essential Government service and only very few were immediately available. In spite of these difficulties the work of re-constructing the Company's financial position was commenced as soon as they could obtain access to such records as could be traced and unfortunately important data dealing with the business of the later months of 1941 was missing. The Accounts

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- Wild.
- Threefold.
- Fierce feline body.
- Tapestry.
- Fruit of leguminous plant (hyphenated).
- Woman enter 31. Take up again.
- Staff of office.
- Topper.
20. Sitting.
22. Individual.
23. Made-up dish.
27. Proxy ruler.
28. Haughtiness.
30. Kind of fur.
31. Lanky and weak.

Clues Down

- Indian ruler.
- Not genuine.
- Clothe in folds.
- Colour of horse.
- Entrance.
- Church festival.
- Give back.
- To-do.
13. Stupid.
- Baking receptacle.
- Tried.
- Prison room.
- Meal.
- Dog-star.
- Spread.
- Girl's name.
- Foe.
- Seed.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—3. Obstacle; 8. Roof; 9. Defended; 11. Preceded; 13. Held; 15. Increase; 18. Retracts; 19. Belt; 21. Director; 25. Fore-
- DOWN:—1. Drop; 2. Dove; 4. Bred; 5. Tier; 6. Cadge; 7. Ended; 9. Defer; 10. Feast; 12. Rinse; 14. Litter; 16. Aerle; 17. Erred; 18. Befog; 20. Largo; 21. Dhow; 22. Rall; 23. Tend; 24. Ripe.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 21

Airmail for Manila (P.A.L. Plane) (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Airmail for Shanghai (C.M.A.G. Plane) (Reg.) 9.50 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Wing Sang) 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Empire Labador) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Tai Kin Shan) Noon.
Straits and Rangoon (Hong Sang) (Par.) 11.30 a.m. (Ord.) Noon.
Shanghai (Hunan) Noon.
Africa, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Glenstrae) Kowloon C.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 2 p.m. (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland (B.O.A.C. Plane) Kowloon C.P.O. (Par.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Lushow and Kowloon (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Sheki (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4 p.m.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

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Tel: Shipping Dept. 25016. Passage Dept. 28017.
Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25133.

S.S. "TJIBADAK" Macao/Manila 22nd Dec. Davao/Samarang/Sourabaya/Macassar 26th December.

M.S. "TJITALENGKA" Java 23th Dec. Amoy/Shanghai 29th Dec.

M.S. "TJISADANE" Java Mid January Amoy/Shanghai 29th Dec.

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S.S. "TJIBADAK" Amoy/Swallow Dec. 25th. Singapore 26th Dec.

M.V. "VAN HEUTS" Swallow 2nd Jan. Singapore 15th Jan.

(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship: M.S. "RUTS" Sailing for New York and Philadelphia on or about 2nd Jan. Batavia/Sourabaya/Colombo, London on or about 15th Jan.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

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S.S. "HELLENIC" Rotterdam/Amoy/Singapore/Colombo/Port Swettenham/Sourabaya/Colombo, 2nd Jan. 1947.

S.S. "GAABERKER" Rotterdam/Amoy/Singapore/Colombo/Port Swettenham/Sourabaya/Colombo, 2nd Jan. 1947.

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S.S. "TAKSANG" to Saigon 4 p.m. 28th Dec.
S.S. "TANGSANG" to Singapore & Bangkok Noon 28th Dec.
S.S. "ESANG" to Keelung & Shanghai 4 p.m. 6th Jan.
S.S. "HANGSANG" to Sandakan 7th Jan.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "TAKSANG" from Bangkok 23rd Dec.
S.S. "MAUSANG" from Shanghai 23rd Dec.
S.S. "TANGSANG" From Shanghai & Keelung 28th Dec.
S.S. "ESANG" From Straits & Calcutta 3rd Jan.

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"EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND"	U.K.	4th January
"TREWIDEN"	U.K.	Early February
"AMMLA"	U.K.	Early February

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"EMPIRE RAJA"	Singapore, Penang	3rd January
"TREVAYLOR"	Bombay & Karachi	3rd January
"TREWOLAS"	Straits & U.K.	Early January
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